THE Numb. 115.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, October 6, to Friday, October 13, 1738.

The Remainder of the MEMORIAL.

BUT ſtill farther to illuſtrate this Matter, I ſhall inſtance one Phænomenon. In Winter-time, in froſty Weather, put any Quantity of cold freſh Water, which has been boiled, in a Veſſel out of Doors; and at the ſame Time, put the ſame Quantity of Water from the ſame Spring or River, which has not been boiled, near the ſame Place; the boiled Water will much ſooner freeze, (which is, properly ſpeaking, coagulate,) than the other: The Reaſon of which is, that the boiling over the Fire cauſes a Diſſolution of its Particles, and evaporates thoſe that are more Spirituous, which are ſimilar, whereby the Coagulation ſooner enſues: And to ſhew that the Diſſolution of the Water cauſeth the Particles thereof that are ſimilar, to recede from thoſe that are diſſimilar, I inſtance ſtagnant Water, and Water in Motion, the former freezing ſooner than the latter; for being no way impelled, the Particles obſerve the Law of Attraction mentioned, and combine according to their ſeveral Natures, which is a Diſſolution of the Fluid: But then, Water at Reſt, which juſt before has been violently agitated, tho' not boiled, will freeze ſooner at Reſt, than Water put into a ſtanding Veſſel without ſuch Agitation. And again, in Summer-time, fill a ſtrong Bottle or earthen Veſſel Four Fifths full of Water, and ſtop it very cloſe, which immerge in Water in another Veſſel, and put them both on the Fire, which is to be made brisk, ſo as to make the Water boil for two Hours; then take off the Veſſel, and let that which is immerged remain 'til the other Water is cool; then take it out and put it into a deep and very cool Well, and after having been there 8 or 10 Hours, it will be in ſome Degree coagulated or frozen. In Winter-time, when there is no Froſt, the ſame Experiment will hold, by putting the Veſſel at the Bottom of a River, by means of a String and Piece of Lead, inſtead of the Well; which way of Sinking the Veſſel muſt alſo be obſerved in the Well. About One Fifth of the Veſſel empty is to be obſerved; for frozen Water occupies a greater Space than that which is Fluid. I ſhall alſo add this Obſervation, that in Summer-time, or Weather when there is no Froſt, Water tends to a Coagulum, if at Reſt, as appears by its turning thick and ropy; ſo certainly does Nature obſerve this Law of ſimilar Particles attracting one another. But leſt ſome cavilling Gentlemen ſhould ſay, that I bring no Proof of this Law of Nature having an Exiſtence, and that they only have my *gratis dictum* for it; I refer them to Fact, which cannot be contradicted. Do we not ſee *Iron Oar*, *Lead*, *Gold*, *Copper*, *Tin*, *Marble*, *Water*, &c. aſſembled together? Surely, if this Law I have taken Notice of, had not been aſſigned by the wiſe Author of Nature, there would have been no Difference in Things, but all a confuſed *Chaos*.

From this Reaſoning, and theſe Facts, it is plain that Nature, in all her Ways and Operations obſerves a Simplicity; from whence it appears, that tho' a Coagulation of the Blood will produce different Diſeaſes according to the Circumſtances of the Conſtitution when they ariſe; yet the *Seneca Rattle-Snake Root* promiſes to be ſerviceable in them, becauſe of the Analogy prov'd between all Coagulations. In what Caſes it will be of greater or leſſer Service, Experience muſt determine. I have the Pleaſure to ſee *Pleuriſies*, *Peripneumonies*, *tertian* and *quartan Agues*, *Dropſies*, *Rheumatick* and *Paralytick* Caſes cured by it, and the *Gout* much relieved; and therefore hope I may ſay, without ſuch an Imputation as Arrogance or Oſtentation, that I have Reaſon to think I judg'd in this Matter rightly.

The Analogy of Things I muſt, with Submiſſion, take Notice, is not ſufficiently regarded in the preſent State of Learning: Nothing will go down but a mathematical Demonſtration. Were there ſufficient *Data* in Phyſick to make ſuch a Solution, a Man might amuſe himſelf to demonſtrate Things in that Manner; but where would the Advantage be? If he knows Nature, that is all the Phyſician wants; and certainly, 'til he knows Nature, Mathematicks will in no Senſe help him to it. It is Facts that have an Exiſtence in corporeal Things that we want to know; which, when an Enquiry is made after, is properly a Phyſical Enquiry, which conſiſts of concrete Ideas. But Mathematicks is a Subject which employs our Ideas in the Abſtract, and can in no way, that I ſee, facilitate the making of any Diſcovery. For Inſtance, I have obſerved in this Country, in the Months of *October*, *November*, *December*, &c. *Pleuriſies* and *Peripneumonies* ſucceed a ſudden Change of Weather from hot to cold; How could Mathematicks render me able to account for this? I ſaw it not. I reaſoned as I have ſhewn; and it was very obvious, that in the hot Weather which preceeded theſe Months, the Solids had acquired a State of Relaxation, and the Fluids a Glewiſhneſs and State of Coagulation, whereupon a greater Coagulum muſt be conſtituted than was before, and ſo produce theſe Effects upon the Blood, as I have ſhewn are upon Water, from a Diſſolution of its Parts, which are known by the Name of *Pleuriſies*.

Thus I have ſhewn my Method of deducing the Efficacy of the *Seneca-Rattle Snake Root* in the General. And to treat this Subject in a particular Way, will be more proper in the manner I have propoſed and advertized in this *Gazette*, when I ſhall very particularly conſider and diſcuſs the Opinions of Authors regarding *Pleuritick* and *Peripneumonick Fevers*, and make appear from Matters of Fact the Miſtakes of ſeveral, concerning their Nature; and that the Reaſon of theſe miſtaken Notions is owing to nothing elſe than the Deficiency of the *Materia Medica*, which cauſed the Terms, *Impoſſibility of Succeſs*, *abſurd to propoſe*, &c. in the firſt, ſecond, and laſt Stage of the Diſeaſe, the ſame Medicine; ſince this Root anſwers the Cure in all the Stages.

And now I muſt take Notice, how much Learning now-a-days is blended with Policy and Self-Intereſt; which is a great Check and Diſcouragement to the Improvement of Phyſick. The preſent Philoſophy, and Men of Learning, diſprove *Specificks*, and I think with good Reaſon: But however, I have known a Gentleman of the preſent Mode of Literature, on one Occaſion, a Champion againſt *Specificks*; and upon another, he was, as he ſaid, of a different Mind. For my Part, I really believed he had, upon conſidering the Matter, chang'd his Opinion, 'til I afterwards diſcover'd that he diverſify'd his Opinion according to the Circumſtances attending, his Declaration affecting him in his Intereſt. I am but too well convinced, that the *Seneca Rattle-Snake Root* has met with Oppoſition, in Regard that it ſeems to be of more general Uſe than any one Medicine beſides: But I deſire it may be obſerved, that I am not for *Catholicons*, nor *Specificks* neither. For I

hold

hold the preſent *Literati* to their declared and publiſhed Sentiments, as to both: They tell us, that there is a great Simplicity in Nature, and I am very well convinc'd that it is ſo; and when they ſay that one Medicine cannot cure all Diſeaſes, I alſo agree to that: But I muſt ſay to them, that this Root is of more extenſive Uſe than any one Medicine in the *Materia Medica*; yet it is no *Catholicon*. I ſuppoſe ſome will now be ready to ſay, that the Doctrine of *Specifick* is very ſound; and that this Root can by no Means ſerve ſo many Turns, becauſe they can't ſee into it, *&c.* Such Treatment the beſt of Medicines met with both from the Ignorant and Learned, in the Time of their Introduction, *viz. Peruvian Bark*, and *Mercury*; and thence I ſhould think, that ſuch Errors would now be avoided; but Self-Intereſt, and other Motives and Paſſions, are hard to be cured. Thoſe, who through Ignorance make Difficulties and Objections againſt Truth, are much leſs in Fault: But they, who bear down Truth and Beneficence to Mankind, becauſe it infringes upon their Intereſt, as they think, are guilty of the higheſt Offence: For what ſets human Nature in a more contemptible Light in the Eyes of good and honeſt Men, than to degenerate from its Deſign; and what diſtinguiſhes us from brute Creatures? When we can have the Face and Aſſurance to deſtroy and bear down Truth, we ſacrifice the Body of God, according to the Definition which a great Philoſopher gave of *Him*: And if the Purpoſes aimed at, under this iniquitous and deteſtable Conduct ſhould ſucceed, from what has been obſerved in the Diſpenſation of Providence, Shame, Confuſion, and Deſtruction is to be expected the Iſſue, ſooner or later. But to my own Subject.

Truth in its Nature is unalterable; but yet we ſee the Faſhion of Phyſick change like the Faſhion of Cloaths. This Error ſo detrimental to the Honour and Good of Mankind, is owing to a Prejudice in Favour of particular Syſtems of Phyſick acquired in Education from them, which Method of Enquiry after the Laws of Nature, is, as yet, certainly very erroneous; for the Laws of Nature can only be known by obſerving her Motions and Footſteps, which muſt require a long Time, and the moſt accurate Obſervations, in making of which, no Syſtem is wanted, but an unprejudiced Enquirer. And thus, after a great Number of Years have paſſed, 'tis to be ſuppoſed that ſome true Syſtem may be compoſed; but 'til then, it is unreaſonable to believe, that one can be form'd conſiſtent with all the Phænomena of Nature which may afterwards appear: For, do we not ſee ſeveral ariſe, no way explicable from Syſtems that are accounted the beſt? But notwithſtanding of this Inſufficiency in Syſtems, Reaſoning built upon Matters of Fact is requiſite; becauſe, when a Diſeaſe of an uncommon Kind occurs, human Underſtanding is not ſo imperfect, but that by the Exerciſe of it thereupon, a Method of Cure may be found out: For, as already I have obſerved, there is an Analogy in Nature, which, even by one Fact, tho' of a remote Analogy to another that is new, may be clearly diſcovered.

From hence it is evident, that no Man ſhould dogmatically aſſert Things in phyſical Reaſoning, 'til it appears that our Obſervations are ſo numerous, and have been made with ſuch Accuracy, that all Diſeaſes can be cured; or elſe that there is the moſt plain Evidence of ſome Diſeaſes being in their Nature incurable: I believe no Man in his right Senſes will offer to aſſert either of theſe; becauſe Fact, which is undeniable Evidence, ſhews that all Diſeaſes cannot now be cured; and from thence it is alſo evident, that Diſeaſes which once could not be cured, are now, with great Certainty. So that the Preſumption is fairly in our Favour, that ſome Time or other all Diſeaſes are to be cured. But if any Man will tell me that he ſees to the End of Time, and knows it to be of ſuch ſhort Duration, that we cannot arrive to ſuch Happineſs, I ſhall decline arguing with him, or any ſecond-ſighted Gentleman.

I always was of Opinion, that a *Pleuriſy* or *Peripneumony* was to be cured by the ſame Medicine in the Beginning, Increaſe, and State of the Diſtemper; but this being contrary to any Authority, I was led into many Diſputes in the Matter, 'till Fact decided the Controverſy in my Favour; for it is well known that the *Seneca Rattle-Snake Root* recovers a Patient in any Stage of theſe Diſeaſes: Now, this is an Inſtance to warn Men from being Dogmatical in Phyſick: Thoſe who maintained an Impoſſibility of the Thing, ſaid, that there was Fact on their Side: I agree it was Fact; that what Medicines were uſed for the Purpoſe of Cure in the ſeveral Stages of theſe Diſeaſes were different, and that they found a Neceſſity of Varying from the Method begun in the Beginning of the Diſeaſe; but ſtill no Proof appeared, that the Neceſſity of this Variation was from the Nature of the Diſeaſe abſolutely; it was ſo, only with Relation to the Medicines then given: Beſides, had the Simplicity of Nature been taken into their Reaſoning, no ſuch poſitive Concluſion would be drawn: In that Caſe, all the Inference that could have been made was, that either there was a Deficiency in the Method of Cure, or that the Diſeaſe was perhaps not otherways curable; this I ſay is the moſt that could be concluded, a bare Poſſibility; and indeed that is all, and hardly that.

Hence it appears, that Authors of the beſt Note, have been under a Miſtake in Matter of Speculation, regarding a *Pleuriſy* or *Peripneumony*, ſince ſuch have treated of theſe Diſeaſes, as above obſerved. I hope that this Obſervation will not give Offence, as it is back'd with Truth, and not deſigned to offend; for, I perſwade my ſelf, that Men of Honour will rather be ſatisfied with ſuch a Diſcovery, than diſpleaſed, ſince it is for the Advantage of Mankind: How far I am in the Right under this Perſwaſion, Time will diſcover. Indeed I muſt own, that I once thought in a very poſitive Manner, that I acted exceedingly right in communicating this Diſcovery in the Manner I did: For I had taken Notice how much Men of good Senſe and Learning deſpiſed *Noſtrums*, and their *Authors*; ſuch as, *Ward's Pill and Drop*, King's *Royal Powder*, Miſaubius's *Pill*, Bateman's *Pectoral Drops*, and many other *Quack* Medicines: Thence I inſer'd, that acting a contrary Part, muſt gain me an Applauſe on their Side, equal to their Contempt of *Quacks* and *Arcanums*, ſince my Conduct is diametrically oppoſite to what they ſo much diſapproved. This Diſtaſte in Men of Senſe and Learning to *Quacks* and *Arcanums*, is upon the moſt juſtifiable Foundation, in Regard that it tends to deceive the Vulgar, which, in Truth, in that Caſe, is downright Robbery; and then ſuch a Conduct argues an Ignorance in the Author of the *Noſtrum*, ſince he ſhuns the Company of learned Men, and to defend his Medicine from the juſt Objections againſt *Catholicons*, which moſt ſuch are given out to be: Add to all this, that if the *Noſtrum* be really of ſome Uſe; by its being ſo, Men of greater Stock of Parts and Learning, are depriv'd of the Opportunity of improving it for the Good of the World.

In fine, as I have taken no Notice of the Arguments uſed by *Quacks*, in Defence of their Conduct in introducing *Noſtrums*, it would appear partial for me not to make a proper Obſervation upon them. Then, their chief Argument is, which I judge is enough for me to obſerve upon, that Self-Intereſt is the only Source of Mens Actions; and upon that Motive it is, that *Arcanums* are ridicul'd by Phyſicians whoſe Intereſt ſuch Medicines affect, and therefore they inveigh on that Account againſt them; for Honour, the Improvement of Knowledge and Learning, is only a mere Pretence, ſay the *Quacks*.

Now, my Conduct falls in for a Proof of the Truth of the Contrary of this ſcurrilous Aſperſion, if it is regarded according to the Sentiments of Phyſicians and Men of Note, concerning *Empiricks* and *Noſtrums*.

From the Imperial Camp near Temeſwaer, *June* 14.

IT is believ'd, that the Army under the Command of Count Konigſegg, with that which Prince Lobkowitz is bringing out of Tranſylvania, will join the Troops that are encamp'd here, ſome Time before the End of this Month, and will then march towards Meadia, in order to diſlodge the Turks from thence, and ſuccour the Fortreſs

Fortreſs of Orſova beſieged by them. Notwithſtanding the Difficulties which are likely to attend this March, from the Turks being advantageouſly poſted in the Defiles that the Army is to paſs through, yet our Troops ſhew great Eagerneſs to undertake it. The German Deſerters are now ſo well received by the Turks, that, contrary to their Cuſtom, they not only enrol them, but give them better Pay than their other Troops.

Vienna, June 21. We are certainly aſſur'd that the Negotiations of Peace at Conſtantinople continue to be carried on with Energy; and that the Ambaſſadors of Great Britain and Holland take great Pains therein, the Mediation of which two Powers has been ſolemnly accepted by the Grand Signior. Advice is arrived, that the Town of Orſova vigorouſly defends itſelf againſt the Turks, who ſuffer greatly in carrying on that Siege, and may, it's thought, eaſily be oblig'd to raiſe it; which poſſibly may have given Occaſion to the Report of the Turks being retir'd from before that Place, and of their having blown up theirs Works at Meadia.

Letters from Temeſwaer ſay, that the rediculous Opinion of Vampires, which was ſo much talk'd of four or five Years ago, is again reviv'd. The common People's Notion of Vampires is this, that dead Bodies riſe out of their Graves and ſuck the Blood of People aſleep; after which they conclude, that the Perſons ſuck'd become in their turn Vampires; and to prevent any ill Effects from Bodies that are ſuſpected to be of this Sort, they drive a Stake through the Heart, and cut off the Head. Theſe ſuperſtitious Follies are ſuppos'd to ariſe not only from the Ignorance of the Inhabitants of the Bannat, but to the Calamities it at preſent ſuffers, which occaſions Panicks to prevail.

Vienna, June 25. Advice has been receiv'd from Hungary, that the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and Prince Charles, his Brother, had happily join'd the Army; but that the Counts Lutherer, Rifeau, and Altheim, who were of his Royal Highneſſes Retinue, but went by Land from Belgrade, were taken Priſoners by the Turks; and that Prince Lobkowitz was actually ſet out from Tranſylvania, with 12,000 Men, and marching with all Speed towards Orſova. The ſame Letters add, that the Overflowing of the Danube, had ruin'd great Part of the Batteries and other Works rais'd by the Turks againſt Orſova; which, however, had not diſcourag'd them from carrying on the Siege with Vigour.

Letters from Copenhagen by way of Hamburg bring, that a Swediſh Man of War had convey'd through the Sound a large Veſſel laden with Arms, &c. which the Crown of Sweden had, it's ſaid, engaged to ſend the Ottoman Porte, in Order to acquit the Debts contracted by the King, during his Continuance at Bender.

From the Paris Gazette, *June* 30.

The Accounts we have already received of the late Hurricane at Bengal, are terrible enough; but the Deſcription of the Deſolation occaſion'd thereby, given by the People of the Duke of Dorſet India Man lately arriv'd, has ſome tragical Additions, of which our Letters make no mention, viz. That after the Winds and Rain were abated, there was nothing to be ſeen ſtanding for five Miles together, (except the Duke of Dorſet, who out rid the Storm) nay not a Tree, a Houſe, a Ship, or a Boat, but all overwhelm'd in the common Deluge: That the River was cover'd with Wrecks of Ships, Boats, and Thouſands of Carcaſes, moſtly human, in ſuch a Manner that a Perſon might have walk'd on Shore on dead Bodies, and that they were forc'd to employ many of the Natives ſeveral Days to ſink them, for fear of any ill Conſequence from their Stench.

Paris. We look upon it here as a ſort of Miracle, that the French Port and Ships at Chandernagor, on the Ganges, met with little or no Diſaſter by the late great Hurricane in India. Our Court has received an Expreſs from Calais, with Advice, that the Engliſh Squadron under the Command of Admiral Haddock, was ſail'd for the Mediterranean; but it is hoped that the ſending of that Squadron thither, To CONTENT THE ENGLISH NATION, *will not hinder the Succeſs of the Pains our Court is taking to prevent new Miſunderſtandings between Spain and England.* It muſt indeed, be confeſs'd, that it looks ſomething like a Miracle, or at leaſt ſomething Ominous to *Us*, that we who may with Juſtice look upon our ſelves to be the beſt Seamen in the World, ſhould ſuffer ſo much, and the French ſo little, by that Storm. The French *meddling* in our Affairs with Spain, alſo bodes us no good. What have we to do with that Mediation? We don't want it, we have not call'd for it; and if we accept it, the Nation will have Cauſe and Leiſure enough to rue ſuch a Step.

Cardinal de Fleury is reſolv'd to Immortalize his Name, and make his Memory ador'd by his Country; as the ſureſt Way to do ſo, he ſpares no Labour, no Coſt, to encourage the Trade of it; and the Improvements he has made in every Branch of Commerce within theſe dozen Years, would be incredible, were they not viſible to our Eyes: Viſible indeed, they are, but too fatally ſo for Britain. No Miniſter ever ſhew'd a greater Love to his Country; no Miniſter ever was more jealous of the Honour of his Maſter; nor did ever any Miniſter ſo thoroughly underſtand the Art of throwing Duſt in the Eyes of his Neighbours, or practiſe it with greater Succeſs.

A Conſtitution by the Pope is publiſhed at Rome, which forbids the aſſociating of the Free Maſons, upon Pain of Excommunication; and that in the mean time, thoſe Societies at Florence and Leghorn, which were ſuppreſs'd in the Reign of the late Duke, have open'd their Lodges again without fear of the Inquiſition, becauſe the preſent Great Duke is a Brother. And they write from Conſtantinople, Smyrna, and Aleppo, that the Societies there are very much increaſed; and that they have admitted ſeveral Turks of Diſtinction.

London, June 18. His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Gage, Member of Parliament for Tewksbury, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Iſland of Barbadoes, in the Room of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart.

The Fleet appointed for the Weſt-Indies, conſiſts of 14 Men of War.

We hear that an Officer of ſome Importance, of the Garriſon of Port Mahon, has been called upon to anſwer to ſome Heads of Accuſation drawn up againſt him; the Principal of which is, for having held unlawful Correſpondence with the Spaniſh Governor of Majorca.

The romantick Story from Bengal, of an Alligator's making a Meal of three Sailors on board a French Ship that was loſt in the late Hurricane, has engroſs'd the Converſation of almoſt all the whole Town, and furniſh'd all our Coffee-Houſe Conniſſeurs with Diſcourſe, variouſly affecting them according to their different Complexions; to the Jocular and Gay affording Mirth and Jollity; to the Phlegmatick credulous, yielding Horor and Surprize, ſerious Debates and dull Reaſoning; of which latter ſort a round Company at one of the moſt eminent Coffee-Houſes in the City, learnedly debating about the Table, and not entirely agreeing in their Opinions, they took Occaſion to ask a ſprightly young Gentleman, who caſually dropt in at that Time, his Sentiments of the Tale: To which he merrily anſwer'd, he look'd upon the Writer to be an ill-natur'd Fellow, that envied the Author of the old Engliſh Ballad, *Moor of Moor-Hall*, his terrible Deſcription of the Dragon of Wantley, in the following Lines:

Devoured he
Poor Children Three,
That could not with him grapple,
And at a Sup
He eat them up,
As a Man would eat an Apple.

And therefore he makes his Monſter ſnap up *Three Men* in a Trice, and eagerly gape for more; no doubt the whole Ships Crew. Upon this, one of the Principals roſe from his Seat, and declared he was inclined to be of the Gentleman's Opinion, to which the reſt aſſented, tho' one of them ſaid he had ſeen an Alligator a Yard and half long; a convincing Proof of the Probability of the Narration.

This

This Week a Woman who was taken into St. Andrew's Workhouſe in Gray's-Inn-Lane, as a caſual Poor, miſcarried three ſeveral Times, the firſt time with a Male Child, the next Day with a Female Child, and the third Time with a Monſter, which had a Head and Body like a Toad, and a Tail like a Rat.

From the New-York Gazette, *Sept.* 25.

On Saturday laſt arriv'd here, Capt. *Nelſon*, from *Briſtol*; by whom there are Letters of the 28th and 29th of *July*, which ſay, they expect War will be proclaimed in *London*, againſt *Spain*, the next Day: But Capt. *Nelſon* did not leave *Briſtol* 'til the 8th of *Auguſt*, and War was not then proclaimed. That there was a very hot Preſs for Sailors, in the ſeveral Sea-ports; and that 150 Men were preſs'd at *London*, in one Night.

The Seventh of July there was held a Board of Admiralty, when the Lenox of 70 Guns, the Lyon and the Superb of 60 Guns, and the Portland of 50 Guns, were put into Commiſſion; and the following Bomb Ketches were taking in their Carriage Guns, Swivels and Mortars at *Woolwich*, *viz.* the Salamander, the Terrible, and the Alderney; and were to ſail with the Worceſter, Debtford, Strafford and Oxford of 50 Guns, in order to join Admiral *Haddock* in the Mediterranean.

Philadelphia, *Sept.* 28. We have Advice by the Way of *Bermuda*, that a Sloop arrived there from *London*, which left that Place the firſt of *Auguſt*, and brings Accounts that War will be very quickly declar'd againſt Spain; and it's believ'd the French will joyn the Spaniards: The Opinion of every Perſon that writes from thence is, that it will be a very Smart War.

Extract of a private Letter from Liſbon, *dated July* 25.

The Britiſh Ships have left the Ports of Spain, upon Notifications to the Conſuls from our Envoy at Madrid.

Clear'd out of the Upper Diſtrict of James *River.*

October 13. *The Ship Walpole, Richard Jeynſon, Commander, for Briſtol, and Leverpoole, with* 259 *Hogſheads of Tobacco,* 1 *Hogſhead of Skins, about* 6 *or* 8 *Tons of Red-wood,* 1000 *Pipe Staves,* 1000 *Feet of Oak-Plank, and ſome return'd Goods.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAN away about a Fortnight ago, from aboard the Ship Walpole, *then lying at the* Hundred, *in* James *River, a Servant Man, named* John Wright, *aged about* 24, *of a middle Stature, a ſmooth Face, and of a freſh Complexion: He is a Glazier by Trade. He had on when he went away, a Drab-colour'd Coat, with a Cape, thick Canvas Trowſers, Shoes and Stockings, his Hair cut off, and wore a Cap. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him to* William Parks, *at the* Printing-Office *in* Williamsburg, *ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſides what the Law allows; or gives Notice of him, if at a Diſtance, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall be rewarded in Proportion to his Trouble.*

To be Sold,

A Tract of Land, containing 3400 *Acres, lying upon* Elk Creek, *on the South Side of the North Branch of* Pamunky *River, in* Hanover *County; being about* 6 *Miles below* Fredericksville, *and about* 25 *Miles from* Fredericksburg: *On which there is a good Plantation and neceſſary Buildings; alſo* 4 Negroes, *and a good Stock of Cattle. The Land will be ſold together, with or without the Appurtenances; or in* 3, 4, *or more Parcels, provided the Whole can be diſpos'd of, for Money or Bills of Exchange, to be paid in Twelve Months Time. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to* Edward Barradall, *Eſq; in* Williamsburg, *or to Mr.* William Nelſon, *Jun. Merchant, in* York *Town, who are impowered to ſell the ſame.*

TO be Sold, by Dr. John Tennent, *in* Spotſylvania *County, Three Tracts of Land, each containing One Thouſand Acres: There is a main Road from each Tract to the Falls of* Rappahanock *River, and the Diſtance from each to the River, is about* 50 *Miles; and there is on one of the Tracts a Plantation cleared, with Houſes. Enquire of the Owner at* New-Poſt, *in the County aforeſaid, who will diſpoſe of either of the Pieces of Land, for a reaſonable Price.*

THIS is to give Notice, That for the Entertainment of the Gentlemen and Ladies, Mrs. Stagg *intends to have Two Aſſemblies, at the* Capitol; *the Firſt on* Tueſday *Evening, the* 31*ſt of this Inſtant* October, *and the Second on* Wedneſday *Evening, the Firſt of* November; *for which Tickets may be had of Mrs.* Stagg, *at her Houſe in* Williamsburg, *or at the* Capitol, *the Evenings before the Aſſemblies begin. Price Half a Piſtole. Several Things will be ſet up to be Raffled for.*

THIS is to give Notice, That at Mrs. Stagg's, *in* Williamsburg, *are to be Sold, Hartſhorn Jellies and Calves-feet Jellies, freſh every* Tueſday *and* Friday: *Alſo Curran Jellies, & many other ſorts of Fruit Jellies: Mackaroons, and Savoy Biſcakes; and all ſorts of Confectionary, in ſmall Quantities, or large if wanted, every Day, at very reaſonable Rates. She has a conſiderable Quantity of choice* Barbadoes *Sweet-meats, which are to be Sold in ſmall Pots, or a ſmaller Quantity.*

A Very handſome new Chariot, never us'd, with a large Front-Glaſs, in one entire Piece, and lin'd with a fine Dove-coloured Cloth; alſo new Harneſs for Six Horſes: To be ſold for the firſt Coſt, and Two Years Time allowed for Payment, if requir'd. Enquire of the Printer hereof, and know further.

MR S. Sullivane, *of* Williamsburg, *having left off Publick Buſineſs, and retir'd to the Country, the Subſcriber hath taken the ſame Houſe, and now carries on Publick Buſineſs, where Gentlemen may depend on kind Treatment, and good Accommodations for themſelves, and extraordinary Paſturage and Stabling for their Horſes, from their very humble Servant,*

John Taylor.

RAN away the 26th of September *laſt, from* New-Town, *on the* Eaſtern-*Branch of* Elizabeth-*River, a Servant Man, nam'd* Philip Davis, *a* Lancaſhire *Man, and ſpeaks that Country Dialect, aged about* 24 *Years, of a middle Stature, well-ſet, and broad ſhoulder'd; of a ruddy Complection, with long, ſtrait Hair, of a ſandy Colour. He had on, when he went away, a brown Coat, with white Mettal Buttons, an Oznabrig Shirt and Trowſers, a Felt Hat about half worn, and a Pair of old Shoes. Whoever apprehends and brings the ſaid Servant to me, at* New-Town *aforeſaid, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſides the Allowance by Law.*

James Powell.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in Williamsburg, *on* Thurſday *the* 31*ſt of* Auguſt, *Two Servant Taylors,* John Thompſon, *born in the Pariſh of* Bliſsland, *in* New-Kent *County; is a tall Lad, with a long thin Viſage, pale Complexion, and is about Eighteen Years of Age. Had on, when he went away, a dark Snuff colour'd Kerſey Coat, two* Ruſſia *Linen Shirts, a Pair of long Oznabrig Trowſers, Shoes, but no Stockings. The other named* John Macce, *who was condemned laſt* April *Court; is a well-ſet, white-looking Fellow, about* 24 *Years of Age. Had on, a black Wig, a dark colour'd Coat, with white Metal Buttons, a white* Virginia *Cotton Waſte-coat, a Pair of Oznabrig long Trowſers, Shoes, but no Stockings. He has likewiſe an old Indenture, with a Diſcharge on the Back of it, which may ſerve him for a Paſs. It is ſuppos'd they are gone towards* Goochland, John Thomſon *having ſome Relations living in that County. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Runaways, and bring them to their Maſter, in* Williamsburg, *ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by*

William Wyatt.

N. *B. Gentlemen may have private Lodgings, and be well accommodated, at the Houſe of the ſaid* Wyatt, *in* Williamsburg, *during the Time of the General Court, and Aſſembly.*

Williamsburg: Printed by W. PARKS. By whom Subſcriptions are taken in for this Paper, at 15*s. per Ann.* And BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably in the beſt Manner.